FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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COMMUNICATION.

FRUIT CULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(NUMBER 3.)

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

ROCKINGHAM, October 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—I have already given your readers two articles upon the subject of Fruit Culture, and now propose, with your leave and theirs, to tax the patience of both with another. Perhaps I may not be willing to stop at that. I am not altogether free from the charge of talking upon many subjects quite as much as prudence will warrant; but when I get to one in which I feel so deep an interest as the cultivation of the treasures of Pomona, it is possible that my good intentions will not secure me from the command, "Hold, enough!" We shall see.

In my first communication, I spoke of the common error among our people, that "he who plants pears, plants for his heirs." I stated that there were many varieties, especially when worked upon the quince, (the Angers or Orleans varieties—not the common quince of the garden,) which would produce fruit in a very few years from the time of budding or grafting them. I will now specify a few of those kinds which are very early bearers upon their own roots, and which will produce fruit very nearly as soon as apple trees. "Bartlett," "Winter Nelis," "Doyenne Boussouck," "Beurre Clairgeau," "Beurre Bosc," "Lawrence," "Doyenne d'Ete," "Fondante d'Automne," and others. By root pruning, all varieties are hastened in the formation of fruit buds; and some kinds, such as the "Urbaniste," "Seckel," "Glout Morceau," which, on the pear, are tardy bearers, by being grafted or budded on the quince, are brought into fruitfulness within a few years. All will not grow on the quince directly. But such as refuse can be worked upon those which do succeed. That is, the "Vicar of Winkfield," which grows well on the quince, can be budded upon it, and after one year's growth, the "Seckel," or the "Beurre Bosc" may be budded to that.

To give some idea of the early fruitfulness of the pear grown on the quince, I will state a fact. It is a strong case; but it is a fact. I grafted, in March 1857, the Bartlett upon the common quince, (it is not long lived upon any quince,) and this year the little tree, not larger than a pipe stem, bore a pear which would have weighed more than the tree itself. From three to six years is ordinarily required for fruit-bearing when the quince is used as a stock.

In planting dwarf pear trees, ten feet distance is amply sufficient. The land should be quite rich and annually manured. The cultivation should be as nice as that given the garden. The branches should be forced out as near the surface as possible, and the tree pruned so as to make it grow in the shape of a pyramid. The manuring should be chiefly of ashes, lime, broken bones, plaster, rich mould, and *well rotted* manure, applied in the Fall or early Spring. It should not be given at midsummer, nor should the trees be cultivated much after that time, for fear of a late second growth, and consequent liability to the blight—the great disease of the pear tree. The soil should, when the trees are planted, be spaded up deeply and manure well mixed with it. Or, if the holes are made large, the deepening may be left for a year or two. This deepening is called *trenching*, and can be done by digging a ditch about five feet from the body of the tree, and filling it with ashes, rich earth, &c.

In the cultivation of the Standard Pear tree, (pear grafted upon pear,) the distance apart need not be more than 18 to 20 feet. It should have a liberal supply of ashes, lime, bones, and such fertilizers as produce a healthy, but not very luxuriant growth. The tree should be trained to have a low head and a pyramidal shape, and after having grown two or three years, if the land is trenched, as suggested above, for the pear on quince stock, it will amount to a root-pruning and thus force the tree into earlier fruitfulness.

It must be remarked and remembered, that nearly all pears ripening in the Summer are much better if pulled from the tree a few days before they mature, and ripened in the house. This is a peculiarity of this fruit. Some kinds, (the Flemish Beauty for instance,) which, if ripened on the tree, are mealy or rotten at the core, by being gathered just as they begin to turn, and laid away in the house, become delicious. It is on this account that the Pear is one of the very best fruits for market. You may gather a Bartlett Pear at Natchez, in the month of July, "as green as a gourd" and almost as worthless for present use; send it to Boston, and when it arrives, or soon afterwards, it will be in the perfection of its excellence.

It has been objected by some, that the Dwarf Pear is short lived and so small as to produce but little fruit. There are trees known which have been yielding fine crops of the largest and most beautiful fruit for more than thirty years. It is true that each tree will not produce so many pears; but those produced will be larger, in some instances of better quality, and quite as many can be grown upon an acre of land. The most intelligent cultivators in this country and Europe (I will name Col. Wilder, of Mass., and Louis E. Berckmans, of Ga.,—the latter of whom rarely thought of anything in his life but pears,) speak in the highest terms of the pear upon the quince stock if properly managed. The latter also says, that from a comparison he is satisfied the South is better adapted, from its climate, to the production of this delicious and healthy fruit than the North; and I believe that the year is not distant when our sunny land, teeming with orchards, will annually send thousands of bushels to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and thus, at least *pay for all the axe-handles which we buy from them.*

Respectfully, POMOLOGY.

Marriage Extraordinary—In the public square at Monroe, Union county, by T. C. Wilson, Esq., Mr. Thomas Watts, aged 83, to Miss Mary Hayler, aged 65, both paupers. The marriage fee was made up by subscription among the witnesses, and ten cents worth of sugar candy distributed round to commemorate the happy event.

A hale old man was Thomas Watts,
But Mary was a Hayler;
Good luck attend the match, and may
Her first-born be a Whaler.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Horrible Affray at the Fair Grounds—One Man Killed and two or three Mortally Wounded.—The Fair Grounds were yesterday the scene of a terrible affray, which resulted in the death of one man and the mortal wounding of two or three others. It occurred on the promenade back of the upper tier of seats, and created the greatest excitement imaginable. So unexpected was it to those in attendance upon the Fair, that it was impossible to ascertain the facts attending the sanguinary affair, and we can only give the most intelligible narrative we could deduce from the mass of contradictory reports which were flying with almost lightning rapidity over the grounds.

It appears that a feud of a very bitter nature has for some time existed between John, James, and Sandy Owen, sons of Everett Owen, of Williamson county, and Sam and Geo. W. Cowan, sons of Mr. Owen's wife by a former husband. Sam Cowan met Jas. Owen, who had his wife leaning upon his arm, at the Fair yesterday morning, and spit in his face. Shortly afterwards James and Sandy Owen met Sam Cowan on the promenade back of the upper seats, when Sandy Owen commenced an attack upon Cowan with a stick. Cowan then drew a pistol and shot Owen through the heart, killing him instantly, and simultaneously the friends of the parties interfered, making a vigorous and fearful use of sticks. During the melee that ensued, four or five, or perhaps six additional shots were fired. When the combatants were separated, it was ascertained that Jas. Owen was shot in the hand, through the thigh, and in the back above the hips, ranging into the lungs. It was thought his wounds were mortal, and that he could not survive until this morning. Upon bringing Sam Cowan to the city, it was ascertained that he was mortally wounded by a pistol shot, the ball having entered the upper part of the forehead and ranged backward, where it lodged.

Gen. Joel A. Batte was horribly mangled about the head from blows inflicted with a heavy stick, and it is reported that his skull is fractured, from which he was suffering the most excruciating pain last evening. Fears were entertained that his wounds would prove fatal.

Mr. Thomas Batte, who was standing near when the affray commenced, received a slight though painful flesh wound in the wrist from a pistol shot.

A pistol ball passed through the coat of the gatekeeper at the ring near where the fight occurred.

We heard of several others who were slightly injured from blows inflicted by sticks, among others, Mr. W. A. Davis.

It is a miracle that several others were not killed or wounded, where so many were in the vicinity.

The fight occurred on the opposite side of the amphitheatre from where the ladies were seated, though a few were in the immediate vicinity, who were greatly alarmed.

If the officers of the Fair had been advised that a fight was contemplated or expected, they would have taken prompt steps to have suppressed it by having the parties arrested. A gentleman who heard that a collision was apprehended, went to the parties and made them promise that nothing of the kind should occur, otherwise he would have had them arrested. But they disregarded their promise, and the consequences have been truly awful.—*Nashville Union, 14th Oct.*

A Brazen Woman Punished.—There have been several instances lately of brazen Amazons assaulting men, by which they acquire a notoriety that they seem to think as honorable as it is really disgraceful, and fasten an unmerited stigma upon their victims. Any woman can do this who is bold enough and bad enough; and almost any man may be placed in the dilemma of either striking a woman or being subjected to the insult of a blow, with the ridicule which, however unjustly, follows an assault submitted to by a man from a woman. A case occurred last week in New York in which the woman did not get off with so much applause or with safety. She was taken in custody by the police and brought before a magistrate, who quite properly told her that she could not plead her sex, all of whose delicacy and modesty she had violated, and bound her over to answer for the offence. Justice Welsh, in giving his decision said, as reported in the Times:

"He had no sympathy whatever with a woman who would so unsex herself as to publicly attack and commit physical violence upon one who could make no resistance—for no man could, even in such a case, raise his hand against his female assailant. Such an assault was calculated to place a stigma upon the assailed, even though he was really innocent of any offence. Women aggrieved had their proper remedies by applying to the courts, either criminal or civil, as the case might be. But this assault was especially reprehensible, because the assailant was neither a 'lone' nor 'unprotected female.' She had a husband to whom she could confide the use of the cowhide, if the use of such an instrument were considered necessary in defending her honor. He thought it was time an example should be made of women seeking notoriety by means of the cowhide, and he should therefore hold the accused for trial at the special session, and require bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for her appearance."

There have been several cases in the West where women have unsexed themselves in a somewhat similar manner. It is to be hoped that some magistrates in the regions where such modes of redress are adopted, and through such instrumentalities, will exhibit an equal independence and discretion.—*Providence Journal.*

Comets Described.—Mr. Fedrick, of the Harrisburg Patriot, contributes the following to the cause of science. It is easy enough for common people to see *one* comet, but it takes a reporter to see "several" of those strange visitants:

9 p. m. Saw the comet over Widow Smith's chimney; round luminous body, with an appendix; very well got up, but a little bit too much tail to look well; drank the comet's health in widow's cherry bounce.

10 p. m. Increase in size of the comet, as viewed from the window of Thomson's lager beer saloon. Thomson quite a philosopher; says that comets invariably foretell the approach of a sickly season, and that lager is the most healthy drink extant. Shouldn't wonder.

12 m. More lager; *two* comets perceptible, with a third one coming up in the distance; stars and comets on a *fandango*, and dancing like blazes.

2 a. m. Officer Radabaugh has chained some of the comets and is taking them to the lockup, concluded to go with them; quite a family party; lager is not intox——

At this point the MS. ceases. It is but just to the attaches of this paper to say that the writer of the above was an extraordinary reporter, from the kingdom of New Jersey, and not a regular employe.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1858.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A letter from Chapel Hill mentions the death of Mr. James Holt, a Student of the University, son of Dr. W. R. Holt, of Lexington, N. C. He died on Sunday night last at the Infirmary, where he had the kindest attention, as well of those in charge as of his father and mother. His remains were taken on Monday to Lexington, by his afflicted parents and a Committee of the Dialectic Society. He was a candidate for Confirmation at the ensuing Visitation of Bishop Atkinson, along with sixteen other Students, a larger number than ever before from among the Students.

In allusion to the late expulsion of a Student, our correspondent says that the facts relative to the late disturbance have been greatly exaggerated. "The action of the Societies affords the best evidence that the proper state of feeling and opinion exists among the great body of the Students, and that the disaffected will venture no similar exhibition for a long time to come. Taking the Session thus far as a whole, we have not in twenty years witnessed more universal quiet, or general propriety of deportment."

And to the same effect is the testimony of "B," in the Standard.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.—We are sorry to see that the Raleigh Standard has avowed its preference of this mode of electing Judges. The influence which that paper wields with its party, in consequence of its locality, of its being, *longo intervallo*, the ablest paper of its party in the State, and we hope we many say, of its comparatively conservative tone for some years past, all had led us to hope for a better view of that important question from the Standard.

The Standard thus briefly states its views:—

"*Judges by the People.*—The longer we live and the more we see of the administration of public justice, the more firmly are we fixed in the opinion that Judges ought to be elected by the people for a term of years. Life offices are repugnant to the fundamental principles of free government. This is a Democratic Republican State. The Legislative power, which makes the laws, and the Executive power which puts them in force, are dependent on the people; and so ought the Judicial power to be, which interprets and expounds the laws. *Truth is truth*, affect whom and what it may. Let the people be true to themselves,—let them take their own power into their own hands. *They* are honest, and they always mean to do right. Under the present system their lives and their property are in the keeping of persons who hold office for life, who are above them, and who are not responsible to them or to their representatives for the manner in which they discharge their duties."

We suppose that this has reference to a recent trial in Raleigh, when the presiding Judge sternly rebuked the loud applause which greeted the verdict of acquittal of a handsome young woman who had been tried for murder, and when he is said to have expressed a very decided disapproval of the verdict of the jury. As to the applause, we think the Judge was clearly right. Nothing of that kind should be tolerated in a Court of Justice. About the verdict, we know too little to express an opinion, but we have entire faith in the integrity of the Judge, and much confidence in his good sense and sound judgment.

But shall we allow an incident of that kind, even if we might suppose the Judge to have been wrong, to affect our views of a feature of the organic law of the State, under which we have had, for more than eighty years, a Judiciary not merely distinguished for integrity, but for ability also—not only dispensing the law with fairness, but with such marked ability as to have made its Decisions standards of legal lore throughout the country? The instances of unfaithfulness, or of unfitness, are rare exceptions, not to be thought of in comparison with the instances of their opposites.

"Life offices (says the Standard) are repugnant to the fundamental principles of free government." Might we not as well say, that *all* offices are repugnant to freedom? If not life offices, why have offices for four years? Why not limit them to one year, or to one month? During the four years for which Judges are usually elected by the people, they are just as little dependent on the people as those are who hold under a life tenure; unless, indeed, *they be candidates for re-election*, and then, being dependent, *they are tempted so to administer the laws as to secure the favor of the leading men*, and thus, by a sacrifice of the law and their own integrity, to secure another four years term of office. Every argument which the Standard urges, above, against life tenure, is also an argument against *any* tenure. "Let the people take their own power into their own hands." Certainly: why not administer and expound the laws themselves, without Judge or Jury? Let them take their own power into their own hands. Under *any* system of Judges and Juries, their lives and their property are in the keeping of persons who are above them and are not responsible to them.

Who fastened this principle of life tenure upon our State? The men of '76—those who perilled life and fortune to establish "the fundamental principles of free government"—to make this "a Democratic Republican State." With great respect for the Standard—a respect inspired by its general course of late—we cannot admit that it is a better judge than those men of '76, of what is consistent with or repugnant to the fundamental principles of free government. It may be considered as Old Fogyish, but we cannot help thinking that there is wisdom in that provision of our Declaration of Rights which advises "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles." It is dangerous to depart from those first principles, for truth which is truth now, was truth then; and *vice versa*.

In *practice*, the new system of popular election of Judges for short terms has acted badly. We recently published a statement furnished to the National Intelligencer by a gentleman whose reliability was endorsed by that paper, of a case in court having been postponed to await the election of a friend of one of the parties; of another case where the counsel was paid an exorbitant fee for managing to get a Judge nominated and elected to suit that case; of a third, where a youthful lawyer was nominated for Judge by a party convention, the leading members of which were deeply interested in an important suit which he was pledged in advance to decide in their favor.

These are some of the fruits of elections of Judges for short terms by the people—all coming within the observation of one man.

It is but last week that we read in the New York papers an account of the persevering and successful efforts of a democratic politician, a lawyer and member of Congress, to get the trial of one of his useful friends removed from a court where it was expected that justice would be done and the offender convicted, to a court over which a pliant tool of the politician presided, and where it was known that the offender could escape by the corruption of the Judge.

At first, good men and able lawyers were selected in New York, and probably in other States where the change has been made; but that all soon passed away, and now honest and able men will not condescend to the low and base arts which are necessary to secure nomination and election.

We confess to some surprise at the Standard's bringing forward this question. Is it intended to make a party question of it? to array the democracy in favor of another amendment of the constitution? Where is the necessity? The party has a majority of 15,000. When the Free Suffrage hobby was bestridden by the party, it was in a minority, and something was necessary to give it a new start. But no such thing is needed now; and pray "let well enough alone." Whatever else may go by the board, let us preserve an honest, able, and independent Judiciary.

COTTON.—The price of cotton has fallen rapidly during the beautiful weather of this most beautiful October. In New York it has fallen from 13¾ to 12¼ for middling uplands. In our own market the fall has been from 12¼ to 11. A larger crop than was expected is doubtless the cause of the fall.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—88 members, out of 236, have already been elected to the next Congress. 58 of them are Opposition, and 28 Administration men. Supposing the remaining States to elect as in the present Congress, the Opposition will have a majority of 12.

U. S. SENATOR.—A writer in the Newbern New Era warmly recommends W. W. Holden, Esq., for one of the seats in the U. S. Senate. And the New Era endorses the recommendation.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—As we have heretofore stated, five of the present Congressmen from South Carolina have been re-elected without opposition. In the remaining district, Col. Orr declined a re-election, and John D. Ashmore has been chosen in his place. This is the same Mr. Ashmore who was recently Comptroller General of South Carolina, and whose report, as such, on banks and banking, made to the last Legislature, was a marvellous document, exceeding in ignorance of the subject discussed, any official paper that we recollect to have seen, and we have seen some curious public documents in our day. We hope he will not be put upon the Ways and Means Committee when he gets to Washington.

THE STATESVILLE CELEBRATION.—The Western papers bring us detailed accounts of the celebration of the opening of the Western Extension railroad to Statesville, in Iredell county, on the 14th inst. The crowd numbered thousands, including six military companies. Gov. Morehead and Gen. Young of Charlotte were the orators of the day, and there was a great dinner for all.

GAS.—Many dwellings and stores in Raleigh were lighted with gas for the first time on Monday night last.

A young son of Gov. Wise of Virginia was lately ordained a Deacon in the Episcopal Church and is creating a great sensation in Richmond. He uses neither manuscript nor notes, but his delivery is fluent and animated.

N. C. STOCKS.—Sales of North Carolina 6s in New York at 96. Virginia 93¾. Tennessee 92¾. Missouri 87¾.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION SAILED.—The U. S. frigate Sabine sailed from New York on Saturday, for Paraguay, to be joined by the frigate Fulton. They are sent to bring that little Republic to terms, either by negotiation or by force. She carries out Judge Bowlin, Minister, to do the former, and many great guns and 2000 men to do the latter.

Sale of Bank Stock.—On Tuesday, A. Redfearn, auctioneer, sold at public sale the 135 shares of the stock of the Bank of Wadesboro' heretofore advertised in this paper, at an average of $65.70 per share. The par value of the stock of this Bank is $50 per share.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Incendiary Fire.—In Union county, on the night of the 1st inst., the gin-house of Mr. Jesse Hastey was burned down by some fiend in human form, destroying his entire crop of wheat, (some two or three hundred bushels,) a four-horse wagon, and many other valuable plantation implements.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

THE STATE FAIR.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20, 1858.

Dear Sirs:—The sixth annual Fair of the N. Carolina State Agricultural Society opened here on yesterday. I arrived here too late on last evening to go to the Fair Grounds in time to attend the exhibition, but understand from those who were present that the number of persons in attendance was not altogether as large as usual on the first day of the Fair. To-day the number has greatly increased, and on to-morrow it is believed that the number will be as large as on any previous occasion. I visited Floral Hall to-day, and such was the crowd in the room that it was difficult to work one's way through it. Floral Hall is by far the most attractive part of the Exhibition. The number of articles, in variety and excellence greatly excell those of last year as I learn from persons who visited both exhibitions; there being 500 articles on exhibition this year against about 300 last. And many of the specimens, needle-work, flower painting, &c., &c., I can truly say are beautiful. In the fruit department I saw very fine apples on exhibition from the nurseries of the Messrs. Lindley of Chatham, and Messrs. Wesbrooks & Mendenhall of Guilford.

The specimens in Mechanics' Hall are rather meagre in quantity and rather moderate in quality. In Farmers' Hall there are but few specimens, but tolerably good in quality. On the ground are any number of Horse-powers, Mowers, Cutting Knives, Threshing Machines, Plows, &c., &c. I have not examined the stock on exhibition but understand from a friend who has that the specimens are barely creditable to the old North State. I understand that there are some very good horses, but none of them are very fast. The best time in trotting made yesterday was 3.10.

On to-morrow the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman will deliver the Annual Address, and owing probably as much to his eccentricities as a politician as to anything else, there appears to be a considerable anxiety to hear him. It is said that he is by no means a pretty speaker, but of course he will be interesting. In anticipation of the Address to-morrow, it is believed that the trains this evening and to-morrow morning will bring a great many persons to the city. It is said that the difficulty of getting accommodations in Raleigh deters hundreds who otherwise would attend. On yesterday evening the Hotels were full to overflowing, and many had to take lodgings at private houses. I understand that as the express train came from the West to-day, hundreds were left along the line who wished to get on, but that train only stopped at one or two points between here and Salisbury to take passengers on. The want of connection too at Goldsborough, where passengers from Wilmington have to lie over a day, probably prevented many who otherwise would have attended from that town. I see as yet but few here from Fayetteville.

Upon the whole, I think that the present bids fair to equal if not surpass any previous one of the Fairs held in this place in every respect. The premiums will be awarded to-day, and I may be able to procure you a copy for your next Observer, but I think it doubtful.

It is dry and the dust is distressing, otherwise the weather is pleasant. McC.

"HOW LIQUORS ARE MADE NOW-A-DAYS."—Under this head the N. C. Presbyterian gives the following experience of an acquaintance, "in a town not 50 miles from" Fayetteville.

"While returning not long since from his place of business to his residence, at a late hour of the night, he noticed a light shining in a certain dealer's store, and fearing that some foul play was going on, or that a thief might be doing mischief to the property, he drew near, and beheld a curious and to him a most novel sight. The dealer was surrounded by his barrels, and sundry large buckets of pump water. So intense was the curiosity of our informant, that (though his conscience reproached him) he remained to witness the operation of mixing fluids. The dealer in question put in equal parts of spirits and water into his barrels, but then to the horror of the bystander, he produced a package of powders which he sprinkled profusely among the liquors. In the name of humanity we ask, what was it?"

The Presbyterian adds, "The above statement is worth volumes of books and hours of eloquent lectures. Thirty and forty years ago, men could drink moderately with but little injury. Delirium tremens was almost unknown. Now a man drinks spirits at his peril. We have been told that the base liquors used by the soldiers in the Mexican war *crazed* those who drank freely. It is undeniable that brain diseases and temporary insanity are increasing among those who use spirits. Do not the powders of *strychnine* and other such articles explain the facts?"

We have heard of a man in this town, (perhaps this dealer is the one,) who sells "blue-head" whiskey at a less price by the gallon than he pays for it at wholesale. The purchaser pays for hydrant water and strychnine.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—The receipts of the Road for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 1st, 1858, have been from

Freights,	149,551 65
Passengers,	72,628 67
Mail,	9,900 00
Total,	$232,080 32

Being an increase on freights of $21,132 07, and on passengers of $4,021 66, making a total increase for the year of $25,163 73; leaving a balance on hand, over the total expenditures of the year, of $76,573 59.

The Directors of the Road have declared a dividend for the past year of six per cent on the capital stock of the Company, and appropriated $8,000 to the Sinking Fund of the Company.

Ral. Standard.

Murder in Wayne.—A gentleman, down from Goldsboro' yesterday afternoon, gave us the particulars of a most horrible murder which took place, some six or eight miles from that place, on Sunday last:

A man named Sterling or Starling, shot an old woman between sixty and seventy years of age, dead in her own door. It seems that there had been some misunderstanding between the parties relative to a dog a few days previous, and on Sunday the man called at the house of Mrs. Cotton, and on being asked to come in, refused to do so, but requested her to come out, as he had business with her. The old lady walked to the door when the monster raised his gun and shot her dead. When our informant left Goldsboro', yesterday, the Sheriff was out in pursuit of the murderer. May he be caught and brought to justice.

Newbern Progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

Our Government and Nicaragua.—Plain Talk by the Secretary of State.—Gen. Cass has emphatically informed Senor Jerez that, whatever may be done by France or any other power, this government will protect the Transit route to the fullest extent, and at all hazards.

NORFOLK, Oct. 18.

More Trouble for Mr. Buchanan!—American Citizenship Again Violated!—Information has been received at the "Argus" office in this city, from Berlin, of the disregard and violation of American passports by the Prussian Government. An American citizen (naturalized) has been seized and impressed in the Prussian army. The U. S. Minister at Berlin, Mr. Wright, is in correspondence with our Government on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

The Executive Axe.—Thirteen Postmasters in Illinois—friends of Judge Douglas, were to-day dismissed from office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.

Indiana Election.—The State Senate will stand 25 Republicans, 3 anti-Lecomptonites, and 22 Democrats.

The House will stand 52 Republicans, 3 anti-Lecomptonites and 45 Democrats.

The Democratic State ticket is elected by 2500 majority.

THE COTTON CROP.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 12.

The beautiful weather in September (which month has been freer from storms of wind or rain than any similar period at the South for many years) has not only matured the crop rapidly, but has enabled the planters to make rapid progress in picking. The rust has injured the growth in many districts, and the overflow probably wiped out 200,000 bales, but the remaining yield is now almost independent of the question of frost, and is set down generally at about 3,300,000 bales. The picking is several weeks (some say one month) earlier than usual, and this will bring an increased quantity into market at an early date. If any of our readers have not calculated for themselves the value of this crop, a few figures in that connexion will both interest and surprise them. If we take 3,300,000 bales as the probable crop, and 550 pounds as the average to the bale, and (considering that the quality is said to be better than usual) if we assume 12½ cents as the average price, we shall have as the total value of the new crop, in round numbers, two hundred and twenty seven million dollars! This is, to all intents and purposes, over and above the consumption of the cotton growing States, and is only that which they will have to sell, or to exchange for other produce and manufactures. If the price named be reckoned too much, we shall find that even at ten cents per pound the total value would be $181,500,000, and this is an article which will be certainly wanted, and which commands a ready sale in nearly all the principal markets of the world.

Postage Stamps.—The Stamp Bureau of the Post Office Department is under the direction of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, John Marron, Esq. The following are the returns of stamps issued for the quarter which ended on the 30th ultimo:

One cent stamps,	9,490,600
Three cent stamps,	30,445,603
Five cent stamps,	127,680
Ten cent stamps,	737,830
Twelve cent stamps,	331,350
	41,133,060
Stamps returned,	62,900
Total Stamps,	41,070,160

Of stamped envelopes there were issued 241,150 note size, three cents; 6,454,350 letter size, three cents; 42,850 ten cent envelopes; 100 official stamps. The net revenue accruing from this source amounts to an aggregate of about $1,334,900.

MARRIED,

In Wayne county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. C. F. Deems, Dr. WARBURTON HILL of Duplin county, to MISSOURI, daughter of the late William Sherrard Esq. of Wayne co.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN LITTLE, wife of T. S. Little, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Samuel Spencer.

MASONIC OBITUARY.

Death has again invaded our ranks. The silver cord has been loosed—the golden bowl broken. Our Brother JAMES A. McQUEEN, is with us no more upon Earth.

Brother McQueen, a native of Robeson County, N. C., and a member of Columbia Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., died at his residence in Columbia county, Fla., on Saturday Sept. 11th, aged 24 years and 9 months. The melancholy intelligence was announced to the Lodge of which Brother McQueen was a member, on the morning of the 12th inst., when the following preamble and Resolutions were offered, and adopted.

Whereas, in the dispensation of an All Wise Providence it has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe, to remove from among us, our much esteemed and worthy Brother James A. McQueen, and as the affection we entertained for him demands that we pay a fitting tribute to his worth, to his high moral character, to his social qualities, to his zeal, faithfulness and devotion to our Order—trusting that his name, his example and his many virtues may long live in the recollection of his Brethren of Columbia Lodge

Be it therefore unanimously Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death, and that our county has lost a valuable citizen, and the Masonic Fraternity a pure, faithful, and devoted member.

Resolved, That this Lodge attend the funeral of our departed Brother, and as a token of our esteem and deep regret for his loss, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a blank page of our Record Book be inscribed with his name, and consecrated to his memory.

Resolved, That the brethren of this Lodge and the Fraternity generally condole sincerely with his bereaved widow and orphan child, and that we will pray to Him, who has promised to be a "Father to the fatherless, and the widow's God," to sanctify this afflicting dispensation to their good, and that he will "temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and an attested copy sent to the widow of the deceased, and one to the paper of the Town for publication.

E. R. IVES,
A. YOUNG,
A. R. BEXLEY } COMMITTEE.

A True copy, James McNeill, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct'r 20.—Str Southerner, with goods for R W Goldston, Beaver Creek Co, C T Haigh & Sons, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Williams, G W Williams & Co, J W Lett, J Martine, E L Winslow, T H Tillinghast, Blount's Creek Co, Ray & Pearce, D & W McLaurin, S W Tillinghast & Co, G W I Goldston, C E Leete, B Rose, J B Starr.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As a Comet has been for some time attracting the gaze and interesting the minds of us all, I send you some lines composed on the large comet of 1843, by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Eccles of Fayetteville, a lady who so long resided in your vicinity and so universally endeared herself to your community by her varied excellence, that I am sure your readers will be glad to meet with this little relic of the departed. I think your readers will agree with me that the lines are pretty both in sentiment and versification, and prove that had the author been ambitious to shine in the periodicals of the day, she might have made contributions which would have enrolled her name among the literary ladies of her country.

W. H.

Murfresboro', Oct. 1858.

LINES ON THE COMET OF 1843;

BY MRS. ELIZABETH ECCLES OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Whence and what art thou, stranger bright,
With thy soft train of silvery light,
Sweeping our sphere?
Say on what errand art thou bound?
Along our skies why art thou found?
What dost thou here?

Thou art no minister of wrath,
Nor flood nor fire are on thy path,
To lay earth bare;
But like some token from above,
Emblem divine of peace and love,
Thour't streaming there.

Perchance since planets first begun,
Their circles round a central sun,
Thro' boundless space;
Thou hast pursued thy fleet career,
Not until planets disappear
To end thy race.

Perchance as frail as thou art bright,
A vapor robed in borrowed light,
Thou'lt pass away,
Nor leave on yonder starry sky,
Where now thou mov'st in majesty,
One tell-tale ray.

Or didst thou on our system steal,
The long sought myst'ries to reveal,
Of thy strange race?
And wilt thou, Comet! deign to show
The truths which science pants to know,
Then go thy ways?

Or art thou a dire omen sent,
Warning the guilty to repent—
—Return—before
The dread denouncing Angel stand
Proclaiming upon sea and land:
"Time is no more!"

FRUIT CULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(NUMBER 4.)

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

ROCKINGHAM, October 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—The following will close for the present what I have to say upon the subject of Horticulture. I have attempted to be brief and to use language sufficiently plain to be understood by every one. The graces of composition no effort has been made to adopt.

Every one has noticed an exudation of gum from the Peach tree, just at the surface of the ground. This is produced by a grub; with us the greatest enemy of the tree. Whenever this gum is noticed, the grub should be hunted out and killed. I know of no other preventive which can be adopted for a large orchard: for a few trees, planted in an enclosure in which poultry are kept, nothing need be done, because the fly which deposits the egg at the root of the tree, will fall a prey to the fowls. But where there are many trees, or so situated that the poultry are not kept among them, as before remarked the grub must be found and killed.

As a general fertilizer for the soil of an orchard, I know nothing better, all things considered, than ashes. It contains lime and potash—the principal food of fruit trees. Stimulating manures, like guano and the contents of horse stables, it is true, will produce a greater luxuriance of growth; but ashes will make sounder and better ripened wood and throw the tree earlier into the production of fruit. Besides this, so far as the pear is concerned, a tree fed with lime, potash and the phosphate of lime (the last is abundant in bones) will not be so obnoxious to blight, the most fatal disease to which it is subject. The most intelligent cultivators in the country regard this disease as the result of cold weather on late-growing, unripened wood; and any manure which tends to produce exceeding luxuriance of growth, is on this account to be avoided.

I have previously stated that for smooth-skinned fruits the harder the ground and the more frequented the location, the better. The latter is apt to frighten away the curculio and thus prevent his attack. The former is valuable, because if he does puncture the fruit, the chances are that when it falls to the ground, the grub which has ruined it will be devoured by fowls. It may be proper to remark that the grub, which is an embryo curculio, burrows in the ground, and next season comes out, the perfect insect, ready to carry on his work of destruction. If the ground is hard he finds it difficult to enter, and the chicken will get him and "put him in his crop," before he has succeeded.

I have said nothing in regard to the grape. The reason is that I have paid less attention to it, by far, than the fruits about which I have written. It is probably, if well managed, the most profitable crop of all. To be so, it must be converted into wine. A well cultivated acre of the Scuppernong, Catawba, or Warren or Lenoir, will yield, in favorable seasons, at least three hundred gallons of wine, which will be worth, at a low estimate, one dollar a gallon. It is worth more than this, particularly if no brandy is used in the manufacture. If persons want alcohol in their wine, it can be had by the use of two or three pounds of sugar to each gallon of juice, applied soon after running from the press. The sugar develops the alcohol in the juice and makes the wine strong enough without resorting to brandy. I think when a man wants grape juice he had better take as little foreign matter with it as possible. If he wants brandy, let him take it; as brandy, and not as wine. Wine can be made without the use of any adulteration; but it requires more skill and greater expense of preparation. The *pure* juice, fermented, is certainly the least harmful form in which a stimulant can be used. But any of it, made in our own country, whether with brandy or sugar, is infinitely preferable to that accursed stuff made of mean whiskey and drugs, which is gulped down in quantities by our people with a smack of the lips, as if it was nectar. Why, according to the skilfully dishonest practices of "wine cobblers" in our day, one bunch of grapes and two barrels of whiskey, will make three barrels of choice Madeira, and cider worth six dollars a barrel at least one dozen baskets of genuine Heidsick Champagne.

I am no advocate of liquor drinking. My habits show my opposition to it; but if the use of pure wines will crush out the whiskey distilleries from our land, (and that it will have a tendency that way I do sincerely believe,) I would hail the planting of vineyards as a great blessing to our people.

The spirit of Horticulture is rising amongst us. Men begin to see and appreciate the blessings of good fruit. They find that, as an article of food, it is cheap and healthful and delicious. I desire to see all men have it in abundance, and if what I have written shall have any influence in encouraging my friends to plant and cultivate orchards, I shall not regret the little time I have devoted to their benefit.

I now, sirs, return you my thanks for the generous offer of your columns. I would that what I have written were worthier; but such as it is, it is probably worth something. It may induce others to assist in speeding the work. We have a State Agricultural Society, which is doing some good: can we not have a State Horticultural Society? Suppose we try to establish one. Can not the nurserymen and the amateurs meet in Raleigh on the first Monday in December and organize one? What say they?

Respectfully, POMOLOGY.

Voluntary Return into Slavery.—About thirteen months ago a bright mulatto girl, belonging to Mrs. J. P. Pryor, ran off from Memphis and went to Cincinnati, where she remained for over a year. About two days ago, she voluntarily returned to this city and delivered herself up to Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, a friend of the family, requesting him to write to Mr. R. H. Parkam, who lives near LaGrange, and is the father of Mrs. Pryor, and who raised the girl, to come down to Memphis and receive her again into slavery, as she preferred slavery to Cincinnati freedom. The girl is named Emily, and is well known in this city. She says she had a hard time in Cincinnati—that she was sick a good deal and found a great difference in having a good master and mistress to take care of her when she was sick, and having to take care of herself. She says she ran away from Memphis and had to run away from Cincinnati to get back. The foregoing facts may be relied on as authentic. By reference to our Chancery advertisements, there will be found another instance of voluntarily seeking to return to slavery, in the case of a girl named Hannah, with the facts of which we are not acquainted.

Memphis Bulletin, 15th.

The telegraphic despatch announcing an engagement between the command of Major Van Dorn and the Camanches, was based upon information contained in an extra of the Fort Smith Herald of October the 8th. The news reached there from Fort Arbuckle, written by Lieutenant Powell of the first infantry, and dated October the 2d. It says:

"Major Van Dorn attacked the Camanches yesterday morning, near the Witchita Village; his express arrived here about three hours ago. The action was sharp. Lieutenant Van Camp is killed, and Major Van Dorn is severely wounded, four men dead, one man missing, (hospital steward,) ten men wounded. About forty Camanches killed. By command of Captain Prince, I have just hired and sent out a waggon and an ambulance, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Gaenslen and an escort of twenty men, to carry out provisions and bring in the wounded.

A Singular Surgical Operation—A man named Berry, residing in Petersburg, was suffering intense pain, last week, from a felon on his hand. On the 7th inst., he seated himself by the track of the Petersburg road, and, when the train approached, coolly laid his hand on the rail, the cars passing over, and severing it from the wrist. The consequence is that he will have to undergo a second operation by the surgeon.

It is stated that as much as $10,000 worth of bogus coin is issued every month at Hoosac, Mass. The American halves and quarters are so well executed as nearly to defy detection.

Another Man Lost in the Clouds.—The West Point (Ga.) Citizen tells the following of a married man at the commencement exercises of a certain College in Georgia this summer:

He started up the stairway at a swift place, not noticing any further until he came nearly to the top of the steps, when he says a strange sensation came over him, and suddenly he found himself enveloped in darkness, as though the lights were extinguished. He was astonished and bewildered. But the mystery was soon explained; and it appeared that a lady, wearing a very large hoop, had met him at the top of the stairs, and was just in the act of descending, when our friend, being a small man, had without noticing actually gone up under the hoops.

COME TO THE FAIR!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next.

The Executive Committee takes pleasure in announcing that the Society is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period of its history. No pains will be spared to make the arrangements for the Fair complete; and we now appeal to the people of our County to come forward and prove that they have county pride enough, with industry, enterprise and public spirit to back it, to make this Fair excel any previous one and to rank far ahead of any other County Fair in the State.

The importance of such an institution for advancing the interest of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their efforts to excel in their respective departments. This is an age of improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with it. One important step in accomplishing that object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise where all may meet together, view each other's works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits. An institution having such objects in view cannot fail to meet the approbation and support of all.

We now invite our fellow-citizens to come and join with us, and to bring with them for exhibition every thing they may have; and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one. We trust that our citizens generally will exert themselves to make every department of our exhibition complete.

We look to the ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will be ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause never look in vain.

We invite the citizens of the surrounding counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, and we assure them we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all.

A. A. McKETHAN,	JNO. C. SMITH,
J. A. WORTH,	JAS. P. HODGES,
W. McL. McKAY,	JOHN ELLIOT,
J. G. COOK,	HUGH McLEAN,
H. L. MYROVER,	DAVID MURPHY,
J. W. PEARCE,	WM. McMILLAN,
D. McARTHUR,	S. J. HINSDALE,
ANGUS SHAW,	WM ALDERMAN,
JNO. KIRKPATRICK,	ALEX. BETHUNE,
ARCH. A. McKETHAN,	JNO. P. McLEAN,
	Executive Committee.

Oct'r 4. 51-

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

When, some years ago, the first movement was started in favor of making the Judiciary immediately elective by the people in their primary capacity, it proceeded mainly on the false principle that under institutions like ours the nearest possible approach to the "fountain of all political power" constituted the legitimate aim of such as desired to bring the practice of our Government into greater and greater conformity with its theory. And this theory, it was assumed, in recognising the people as the ultimate source of "political sovereignty," involved the corresponding right and privilege of the people to pronounce directly upon all questions of civil or popular concern.

To our readers we need not say that this conception of the theory upon which our Government is based proceeds upon radically erroneous views of its most vital and fundamental principles, which, being *representative* rather than *democratic* in their essence and character, conspire to indicate and explode the fallacy of the disorganizing and demagogical doctrines which have been invoked by the advocates of "reform," falsely so called, in its application to most of the changes which have of late years been introduced into the organic laws of the several States. And where the theory is vicious we might naturally expect to find the practice under it attended with results the most unpromising and injurious. Accordingly we believe it is now allowed by the common consent of all parties, in all the States where it has been tried, that the system of an "elective Judiciary" is fast sinking into a popular odium and contempt from which not even the surviving dignity and integrity of its official incumbents are sufficient to retrieve it. For we are not oblivious of the gratifying fact that very many who are elevated to the Bench by a process so little consistent with the theory of their impartial functions, have proved themselves superior to all the extrinsic influences by which their election may have been unhappily attended, while in some of the States the people, approving themselves wiser than the demagogues who would thrust this franchise upon them, have sedulously abstained from mixing up their judicial elections with the strifes of contending parties.

We are forcibly reminded of the appreciation in which the people hold this "inestimable privilege" of voting for judicial officers by the result of an election lately held in Tennessee for the choice of the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court in that state. Though called to select the highest judicial officer known under their constitution and laws, it appears that less than one-seventh of the voters of the State participated in the election, notwithstanding the fact that two candidates were in the field as competitors for the popular suffrages. From the official returns of the vote as given in Nashville journals, we observe that in many of the counties not a single ballot was cast in an election destined to decide in part the character and qualifications of their Supreme Court. Such an indifference to the boon with which they have been invested argues but little in favor of its capacity for useful enjoyment.

And in Pennsylvania we have lately seen the choice of a Judge, named to sit upon the bench of the Supreme Court in that State, made to turn upon his views in regard to a protective tariff. For it is not unworthy of note that the chief ground of opposition urged by the Democracy against the candidate of the "People's party" for the post of Supreme Judge in the late election was found in the allegation that at some remote period in his life he had attached his name, along with certain Democrats of an earlier day, to a letter containing sentiments in favor of free trade. It was not difficult to show that this statement was unfounded, and therefore Mr. Read's pretensions as a lawyer and a jurist were not set aside in consequence of his alleged unsound opinions upon the protective policy. But when such extraneous political issues are prominently brought into a canvass nominally appointed to decide the qualifications of a *Judge*, we have afforded us an illustration of the pestilent system by which such issues are fostered and perpetuated.

As we write the journals of Pennsylvania bring us a new example of the practical working of an elective Judiciary in rapidly tending to subvert the most fundamental conceptions of the judicial office. It appears that the Hon. William A. Porter, at present a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has incontinently resigned his seat on the bench because of the recent defeat of the Democracy in that State.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Accident from an Electric Telegraph.—The *Gazette d' Augsburg* contains a letter from Zara, (Dalmatia) dated the 9th ult., in which we read:—"The electric telegraph here has been the cause of an affecting disaster. During a violent storm yesterday two of the telegraph posts were thrown down, but without breaking the wire. When the storm was nearly over, an official of the telegraph office and some artillerymen set about replacing the posts. Instantly three individuals who touched the wire received terrible electric shocks; two were killed on the spot, and the third received serious injuries on the head and the upper part of his body."

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their banking house on Tuesday 9th of November next.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

Oct. 20. 56-3t.

LIME, PLASTER, HAIR AND CEMENT.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have become dealers in the above articles. All orders promptly filled, without charge of commission. Terms CASH.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 19. 56-4w

The Farmers' and Planters'

ALMANAC, for 1859.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 21, 1858.

DOBBIN HOUSE.

THIS CONVENIENT AND WELL FURNISHED Establishment was opened for the reception of Boarders on the 12th inst. The subscriber will spare no pains to make all comfortable who may stop at her house. Regular boarders will here find the quiet comfort of home, combined with the advantages to business men of a Hotel.

The stables of Mr. W. C. Troy are in the rear of the Hotel, and travellers may entrust their horses to his care, with the assurance that the best treatment will be bestowed upon them.

MARY ANN POTTER.

Oct. 21, 1858. 56-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the Extensive STABLES connected with the Dobbin House, is now prepared to board Horses by the day or month. He has secured the services of an experienced hostler, and promises to give satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

W. C. TROY.

Oct. 21, 1858. 56-3m

D. W. BOWMAN. K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1858. 47itf

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.

The Europa arrived last night at Halifax, with advices from Liverpool to the 9th inst.

The state of the Ocean Telegraph remains unchanged. The London *News* expresses the hope that when the combined improvements of Messrs. Hughes, Thompson and Henley reach Trinity Bay, they will be successful.

A large part of the city of Aukland, in Australia, has been destroyed by fire.

The King of Prussia is alarmingly ill.

The London Times says that all appearances indicate that the present Atlantic cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain. It admits the great superiority of the Niagara over the Agamemnon, and thinks that a ship should be especially constructed for the laying of cables.

Commercial.—Cotton quiet. Sales for the week 45,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The market closed steady at last quotations. The stock in port is 495,000 bales, of which 413,000 are Americans. Richardson & Spence say holders offer freely, but evince no disposition to press sales. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs very dull. Corn declining. Provisions dull: Bacon heavy. Sugar dull and slightly lower. Rice heavy, and declined 3d. Tea advanced 1-2 to 1 penny. Rosin dull. Spts. Turpentine steady at 37 1-2 to 38 shillings.

Bullion increased in the Bank of England £236,000. Consols 98 1-4 to 98 3-4.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 21.

The new steamer *Pacific*, of the Galway and New York line, from Galway on the 12th, passed to-day. Telegraph dates from Liverpool report cotton closed steady, some say at advancing tendency. Two days' sales 14,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally unchanged and nominal. Provisions dull. Sugar quiet. Consols 98¼ a 98⅜.

The cholera had killed thirty thousand people at Mecca.

Canton news unsatisfactory. India unimportant.

THE POSTAL REVENUE.

The Evening Star publishes the subjoined tabular statement presenting a comparative view of the receipts for letter and newspaper postage, in the several States during the years ending June 30, 1857, and June 30, 1858. By reference to it, it will be observed that there have been increased receipts during 1858 in the States of New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, and Minnesota, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of Oregon, New Mexico, Nebraska, Washington, and Kansas, while in the other States the receipts are less than in 1857. It a singular circumstance, in this connection, that there is shown to be an increase in all the southern States with the single exception of Alabama; while in all the older non-slaveholding States, except New Hampshire and New Jersey, there is a palpable falling off. The aggregates show an increase in 1858 of $125,675 91. Here is the statement:

States.	1857.	1858.
Maine	$154,565 92	$153,152 85
New Hampshire	102,657 86	105,414 87
Vermont	160,743 96	100,379 16
Massachusetts	579,946 65	565,633 14
Rhode Island	64,077 08	61,054 47
Connecticut	212,492 21	199,324 42
New York	1,503,444 42	1,458,711 39
New Jersey	117,903 45	121,272 46
Pennsylvania	629,154 54	617,756 85
Delaware	20,379 48	21,822 03
Maryland	173,192 23	176,018 63
District of Columbia	44,698 70	50,902 16
Virginia	234,531 59	242,951 08
North Carolina	75,328 72	81,405 08
South Carolina	95,503 98	101,144 66
Georgia	153,858 32	161,616 86
Florida	20,898 39	24,683 43
Alabama	115,396 71	111,091 69
Mississippi	84,677 52	88,458 48
Texas	77,516 98	85,449 40
Kentucky	136,942 51	140,049 04
Michigan	167,934 44	165,882 09
Wisconsin	180,428 40	185,228 41
Louisiana	154,504 85	180,042 11
Tennesse	114,596 80	118,813 61
Missouri	165,317 21	190,180 02
Illinois	399,383 66	440,865 58
Ohio	490,323 78	503,019 06
Indiana	184,113 45	192,548 23
Arkansas	29,824 95	35,726 54
Iowa	157,724 92	156,791 90
California	256,993 91	256,746 42
Oregon Territory	'2,095 39	13,576 46
Minnesota	43,815 71	51,781 46
New Mexico	1,640 88	1,759 88
Utah	1,383 69	1,300 24
Nebraska	3,929 13	9,079 17
Washington	1,789 80	2,426 36
Kansas	10,945 62	21,984 03
Totals	7,070,367 81	7,196,043 72

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE and FASHION.

WE are now fully prepared to meet the demands of our old Friends and Customers. Our stock of

FINE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS,

is now complete. Our

Fine Dress Coats range in prices from $12 50 to $26 00
" " Doeskin Pants " 5 00 to 12 50
" " Silk, Satin and Velvet Vests fm 4 00 to 9 00
" English Db. Ml. Cassimere suits from 20 00 to 30 00

Also, a large assortment of

Medium Price Clothing; Fine Shirts of Linen and Marseilles and Collars to match; a fine stock of Parisian Neck Ties and Cravats, French Kid Gloves of White, Black and Fancy Colors.

FOR OLD GENTLEMEN:

A few extra large sizes Double-Breasted Vests, to button all up, made of good Black Satin, Fine Black Doeskin, and Heavy Black Silk Velvet.

☞ Please to give us an early call and make your selections.

G. & L. BRANDT,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1858. 56tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Margaret Ann V. Little, Mary C. Little, Eliza J. Little, Minors, by their next friend, Daniel Little, and Daniel Little, against Archibald Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Malcom Buie, Daniel McP Buie, Flora Buie, Neill Buie, John Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella, Effie Buie and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary, and Malcom Buie, are non-residents of this State, by order of the Court made herein, said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

57*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

State Fair.—The fair closes to day (Friday.)

We designed furnishing to our readers, in this issue, a full account of the proceedings, at the Fair grounds, Capitol, &c, but finding it impossible to crowd all we have to say, as well as Mr. Clingman's address, into one issue, we have resolved to defer till our next all but the address, which we present in full.

To speak of the fair in general terms, we may say that it has been eminently successful. The exhibition, intrinsically, was equal to any of former years—numerically considered, it was much superior. The attendance, particularly on Wednesday and Thursday, was never before so large. The weather was almost as good as could have been desired—rather dry, perhaps. The receipts, we understand, compare very favorably, whilst the membership shows a decided increase.

We will not stop to particularize. Our next issue will contain a very full report, including the list of premiums awarded.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Mr. CLINGMAN'S ADDRESS.

The following extract is all that we can find room for to-day, of Mr. Clingman's Address at the State Fair, which fills near seven columns of Saturday's Standard:—

North-Carolina has fifty thousand square miles of territory—just about the area of England. But while England, exclusive of Scotland and Wales, has a population of seventeen millions, North Carolina has barely one million. If this difference is not to continue, can we ever equal, or even approximate, the population of England? When at Washington, persons comparatively strangers to our State, often have said to me, "So you are from the piney region of North-Carolina." They sometimes seemed surprised when I told them that the section from which I came was more remote from that district covered with pines than Washington City itself, and even less like it in its external features. The fact that the principal lines of travel through our State have been along that comparatively narrow belt of level pine forest, has made most persons from abroad suppose that the whole State is of that character.

[Quoting hete from the description of our coast made to Sir Walter Raleigh by his first voyagers, Mr. Clingman proceeds:]

When we contemplate North Carolina at the present day, we recognize the features, here described. There is on the coast the same long line of low sandy islands, probably formed by the deposits of sediment, where the fluvial waters from the interior are checked in their course by the opposing current of the Gulf stream. With the exception of the fine harbor of Beaufort, there are the same difficult inlets which terrified these early voyagers, and on their maps were marked with figures of sinking ships. Inside of the range, there are the same broad and shallow seas, most abundantly supplied with fish, and those other inhabitants of the deep, which are alike calculated to minister to the necessities and luxuries of mankind. On the "main" there are lands not inferior in fertility to the famous Deltas of the Nile, or the Mississippi. Cultivation for one hundred successive years, in the most exhausting of the grain crops, has not diminished their productiveness. Though it has cost something to render these swamp-lands suitable for cultivation, yet no agricultural investment ever made in America, perhaps, yields a better return, and this fact affords another illustration of the truth, that Providence has decreed that the best things in life shall cost labor to attain them. And yet, up to this time but a small proportion, many persons think not one-fiftieth part of the swamp lands in the Eastern portion of the State, have been put into cultivation. When after the manner of Holland all this region shall have been reclaimed, the entire present population of the State might be removed to it, without being able to cultivate the half of it. Almost every portion of it, too, is penetrated by navigable streams. Passing inward a hundred miles or more from the coast, we reach that belt of pine land, which was formerly regarded as only valuable for its timber, and naval stores generally, but which later experiments show, may, without difficulty, be rendered highly productive. By the application of marl or lime, it has been ascertained that most of this region can be made to yield abundant crops both of cotton and the cereals. Westward of this, there stretches for two or three hundred miles, a moderately elevated, undulating country, presenting almost every variety of landscape, soil and production. At its extreme borders, there rises up a mountainous region with bolder scenery and a more bracing climate. Few of our own citizens realize the extent of this district, or are aware of the fact, that is is three hundred miles in length, and has probably more than forty peaks, that surpass in altitude Mount Washington, long regarded as the most elevated point in the Atlantic States. Though this region does not present the glacier fields and eternal snows of the Alps, yet their want is amply atoned for by a vegetation rich as the tropics themselves can boast of. Rocky masses, of immense height and magnitude, and long ridges and frightful precipices are to be found, but the prevailing character of this section is one of such fertility, that the forest trees attain their most magnificent proportions on the sides, and even about the tops of the highest mountains. There too are to be seen, those strange treeless tracts, which the aboriginal inhabitants supposed to be the foot-prints of the "Evil one," as he stepped from mountain to mountain. Their smooth, undulating surfaces covered with waving grasses, suggest far different associations to the present beholders.

The landscape is variegated, too, by tracts of thirty and even forty miles in extent, covered with dense forests of the balsam fir trees, appearing in the distance dark as "the plumage of the raven's wing," and green carpets of elastic moss, and countless vernal flowers, among which the numerous species of the azalia, the kalmia, and the rhododendron, especially contend in the variety, delicacy and brilliancy of their hues. From the sides of the mountains flow cold and limpid streams along broad and beautiful vallies. Though such a region as this can never weary the eye, its chief merit is, that almost every part of it is fitted to be occupied by, and to minister to the wants of man.

Our State, from the seashore to its western limit, is probably as well watered as any equal extent of territory on the face of the globe, and in all the middle and upper portions, the supply of water power is inexhaustible. In fact there are single rivers, such as the Catawba and French Broad, or "Racing river" of the Cherokees, which are sufficient to move the machinery of a State. Throughout our entire territory, there are no barren wastes, and rarely a square mile to be found, which cannot maintain its proportionate share of population. In all its parts, too, the variety, magnitude and beauty of its forest trees fully sustain the encomiums of those early explorers. While the seaboard counties have those peculiar to that region, like the cypress, juniper, live oak, and the gigantic pines of the swamps, fit to become the "masts of great Admirals," and the mountains such varieties as are suited to a hardier climate, the State as a whole seems to contain representatives of almost all the trees of the North American forest in their fullest and grandest development, and to afford in the greatest profusion all manner of timber and beautiful woods for the uses of the artificer.

When we look beneath the surface of the earth there are abundant objects of interest. North Carolina has the distinction of being the first of all the governments of the world that ordered a geological survey of its territory, and she has in my opinion, a greater variety of mineral substances than any single State of the Union. Not only does she present the diamond, platinum, gold, silver and many other substances interesting to the man of science, for their rarity, or attractive to the lovers of ornament, for their beauty, but she possesses in great abundance those minerals which add most to the wealth and permanent prosperity of a State. Though her coal measures are not perhaps as extensive as those of some of the other States, yet they are sufficiently so to be inexhaustible, while the coals are of the very best qualities for fuel, for the making of gas, and for the manufacture of iron.

With respect to the ores of iron, I think she may fairly claim to be the first of all the States, because she not only has all such ores as they possess, in the greatest abundance, but she is the only one known to contain the rare and valuable black band ore, and that in quantities vastly surpassing the deposits in Scotland itself. Where, therefore, we look to the coal measures on Deep river, and find all these ores in the greatest abundance, overlying, or between the coal seams themselves, and consider all the advantages of this locality, we can hardly doubt the correctness of the opinion expressed by the most experienced miners and manufacturers of iron, that when proper outlets are opened, by the completion of the works of improvement now in progress, iron can be there made and transported to Wales, and sold at as cheap a rate as that for which the Welch manufacturers now afford the article.

Extensive beds of valuable marls are ascertained to exist over almost the entire eastern portion of the State, and afford the means of making fertile most parts of that section. Recent examinations have brought to light to so great an extent, lime, copper ores, and other valuable minerals, as to satisfy every one that North Carolina is eminently fortunate in her geological formations.

The agricultural productions of the State are not less varied than its surface and soils. I know of no article grown in New England, or New York, that cannot be obtained with less labor, and at lower rates in the mountain region of North Carolina. Whatever the middle and western States of the Union yield can be produced in abundance, not only in the central parts but in fact all over our State. While tobacco may be profitably grown in almost every portion of it, some of the northern counties produce varieties equal and probably superior, to what old Virginia herself, or any other part of the world grows. Cotton of fine qualities is produced in the lower counties, in as great quantity to the acre, and with as high profits, as in the south western States. The progress this culture has of late made, with us, when we consider the large area suitable to it, renders it probable that at no distant day North Carolina will take rank among the first cotton States of the Union. The rice of the Cape Fear is esteemed equal to the best in the world, and its culture may be largely extended in that region. The lowland counties of the east and northeast, as producers of breadstuffs, are destined to be to the adjacent regions what Egypt was in the time of the Pharaohs.

The grape is indigenous in every part of the State, from Currituck to Cherokee, and among the hundreds of native varieties that are from time to time brought to light, after the neglect and waste of centuries, there are doubtless many which will equal, possibly surpass the delicious Scuppernong of the Albemarle region, and the famous Catawba of Buncombe. With such indications, and our favorable soils, and climate, why may we not in time, approximate the vintages of France and Germany?

Mr. Webster once remarked to me in conversation, that he did not believe that we should ever be able to obtain good wine from the Atlantic slope of the American continent. The reason given by him was this: the prevailing winds of the temperate regions being from the west, and as in the United States they came from the land, a much higher degree of heat was felt in the summer than in Europe, where they blew from the Atlantic ocean. Hence he thought the extreme heat of the summer here would bring about too soon an acetous fermentation, unfavorable to the production of good wines. If this view should present an insurmountable difficulty, with respect to wines made from foreign grapes, that ripen in the heat of our summers, it nevertheless would not exist in the case of the natives, which do not usually come to maturity until the greatest heats of the summer are past, namely, in the months of September and October. In fact in a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, where neither dew nor frost are ever known, and which is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, they are often found in fine condition in the open air, as late as December.

In the wine districts of France, there are embraced in all about eight thousand square miles, a considerable portion of which consists of rocky steeps, and terraces, unfitted for the production of the cereals, and yet the yield in wine is of the value of more than fifty millions of dollars annually, while the product of brandy is from ten to twelve millions.

It thus appears that the whole yield from these eight thousand miles of territory, is equal to about one half of the average value of the cotton crop of the United States for the last five years. There is doubtless in North Carolina, a much greater amount of land than this, suitable to the growing of grapes, and may we not hope, one of these days, to become a great wine producing community?

With the single exception of the sugar from the cane, I know of no agricultural product of the Union, which is not suited to our State. I do not merely mean to say that they may be produced, but that they all find in our limits their appropriate soil and climate, and can be successfully cultivated to an extent greatly surpassing the wants of our own people. All the domestic animals existing in the United States, thrive within our borders. Though the sheep may be advantageously reared in almost every part of the State, he finds his best climate and most attractive food in the mountainous region, while the blood horse can be most successfully raised in the sandy districts of the lower country.

[Mr. Clingman next considered the climate of North Carolina, as eminently favorable.]

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving the most complete and extensive Stock of

Silk and Staple Fancy Goods,

Ever offered by him, embracing all the latest styles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. For Ladies' wear,

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, IN LA BAYADERE; ROBES A'QUILLE; AND ROBES A LES PATTERNS.

Also, the same styles and Patterns in French Merinos and DeLains, with a great many other new styles of Dresses. Also, French and American Prints; Debages; Plain and Plaid French Merinos; &c., &c.

A large and varied assortment of

English and Scotch Embroideries;

Chenceille and Bay-State Shawls (some new styles;) Cloth, Velvet, and Merino Cloaks and Talmas. A few very handsome Silk and French Lace Bonnets; with a great variety of New Style Trimmings and French Flowers for Fall Bonnets.

A very large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

made in the latest styles.—WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

A few handsome Carpetings, Druggets and Hearth Rugs; Trunks; Valices; Boots and Shoes; &c., &c.

With a great many other new style goods not mentioned. To which my friends and the public generally are invited to call early and examine, *and purchase if suited.*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to give me a call. I will offer them some inducements in the way of handsome Dress Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 1, 1858. 42tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE COALFIELDS RAILROAD.—The Winston Sentinel, whose remarks on the Democratic platform relating to internal improvements we quoted on Monday last, copies our statement of the plan of State aid to the Coalfields road which we then suggested, and gives it its approval, as follows:—

"We have from the first felt an interest in the successful completion of the Fayetteville and Coalfields Road, from a conviction that it would tend to develop one of the richest mineral regions in the South, to the vast and almost incalculable benefit of the whole State; and if we mistake not, we took occasion so to express ourselves some time since. Our objections to the system generally pursued in building our Railroads, do not apply in this case, and we are glad to know that it is so. Individuals and corporations have gone into the enterprise with spirit, and carried it forward with vigor; and so far as we are able to judge, the work, so far as completed, has been properly and economically done. To the plan of assistance thus proposed we can see no sort of objection; and were we a member of the Assembly we should unhesitatingly vote for it."

We learn that a gentlemen who has travelled extensively over the Western counties during the past Summer, has lately returned, and reports that he found the people every where in favor of aid to our road.

With the people in favor of it, their elected Governor in favor of it, the press in favor of it, it will be strange if the Legislature should prove to be otherwise. We think we may indulge a reasonable hope of success before that body.

POLITICS AT RALEIGH.—There was a considerable collection of democratic politicians and wire-workers at Raleigh last week during the Fair, and any amount of electioneering going on. It is hinted that there is a powerful combination of the *aristocratic democrats* against Holden, and that we are on the eve of stirring events in the camp of the party. Holden was the ladder upon which most of them did their climbing. They fear he has elevated his own head too high, and are now endeavoring to kick him down. We are not prepared to state particulars, just now. But the public may look out for an explosion, which cannot be long delayed. The Card of Mr. Holden, in last Wednesday's Standard, was but the distant muttering of the storm.

"UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRACY."—Time has been when our old opponents gloried in calling themselves "the unterrified." They seemed to deserve the appellation which they claimed, for they not only voted their way, but fought their way into power. They it was who organized that once terrible band of New York bullies which recognized captain Rynders as its leader. They set the fashion in New York which has been followed in all the large cities, of bullying and beating peaceable citizens who had the temerity to go to the polls to deposite any but a democratic ticket. In some of the wards of New York now, when men wish to vote quietly in any hotly contested election, they put on old and ragged clothes, in which garb every facility is afforded them, especially if they speak with a "rich Irish brogue."

But the tables are at last turned, it appears, and democracy is beaten with its own weapons; and if we may believe democrats themselves, they are no longer "unterrified," but actually confess to being *afraid* to go to the polls, and that, too, whilst claiming to be in the majority. "Tell it not in Gath!" But rather "tell it to the marines," a seaman's phrase implying that nobody with brains will believe such a story.

Yet such is the story told by the Baltimore democrats. They claim to have the majority in the city, if they could only get to the polls to vote. But the bloody Americans stand by with sticks and knives and pistols and muskets and blunderbusses, (and even cannon we believe is charged,) and keep the democrats off. The "unterrified" are in mortal terror, and dare not approach to the polls.

Now whilst it is manifest that there is a shameful amount of violence and intimidation at every election in Baltimore, as there has been for many years, no matter what party happened to be in power, yet nobody can credit the whole story, not only that the democrats are prevented from voting, but that if they were to vote they would be in the majority. One or the other of these allegations we have no doubt is false, and we are inclined to think that both are. If both are true, what shabby poltroons these Baltimore democrats must be, to have their dearest right wrested from them by a weaker party than themselves.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we find in the Richmond Whig, a statement which shows that the vote at the late Baltimore election was the largest ever polled in that city. Whole number of votes in 1854, 24,936. In 1856, 26,241. In 1858, 28,867—being 2,626 more than ever before. The American candidate received 24,008, the Democratic candidate only 4,859. It seems that the people were not afraid to vote, but they voted for Swann, who received 10,000 more votes than he did two years ago.

CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE.—Edward Cantwell, Esq., of Raleigh, author of Cantwell's Justice and a Form Book, proposes to publish a Treatise upon "the Practice of Law in the Courts of North Carolina." The 1st volume is nearly ready for the Press. We will publish the Prospectus as soon as we can find room. The care with which Mr. Cantwell prepares his works, will doubtless ensure to this a liberal subscription among Professional gentlemen and others.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.—We had the pleasure of seeing, a few days ago, a very superb Sword, procured by the officers and members of the venerable Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, for a present to their late commander, Major Walter Draughon, now Brigadier General Draughon. We are more familiar with steel pens than with steel Swords—and to say the truth have more regard for them—but if we had any use for a sword we would certainly fancy just such a one as this of General Draughon's, which is the most elegant one we have ever seen. It was procured from the house of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, New York, and was manufactured by Ames & Co., Chicopee, Mass. It has a "cross hilt," with a silver "grip," beautifully chased, the ends of the cross ornamented with our national emblem; upper guard a gold chain, lower guard a gold plate, with a silver escutcheon—the coat of arms of the U. S. The scabbard ornamented with chasing of the highest artistic order, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Brigadier General Walter Draughon, by the members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, October 20th, 1858. *Contigit ex merito tibi honor.*" The blade beautifully etched, with the insignia of the country.

The General has been long connected with the Independent Company, as private, non-commissioned officer, officer and Commander; and whilst he was a strict disciplinarian was yet one of its most popular officers.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 20th, 1858.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held on Saturday the 18th October 1858, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That as a testimonial of our appreciation of the services of Brig. Gen. Walter Draughon, late Major Commandant of this Corps, the members thereof present him with a Sword, with suitable inscription."

In accordance with the above resolution, the undersigned were charged with the pleasing duty of conveying to you the Sword selected by the Corps, as a token of their high estimation of your worth as an Officer, and of your exemplary and successful administration as Commandant of the Company.

Imbued with the spirit of a soldier, and familiar with the tactics of the profession, your enlightened counsels, unwavering fidelity and salutary discipline, could not fail to win the confidence and admiration of your companions in arms.

Your untiring exertions to advance the reputation and prosperity of the Corps, during your brief command, are justly and gratefully appreciated; and we confidently believe that the acknowledged skill which we delight on this occasion to honor, will be more fully developed in the extended sphere to which you have recently been promoted.

Accept, therefore, this memento of your fellow-soldiers' approbation; and in coming years, may it recall to your mind many valued reminiscences of past associations, and afford you the unspeakable satisfaction of knowing that those who elevated you to honorable and responsible position, still rejoice in the confidence reposed.

Please accept from us, individually, an expression of due regard, and our ardent wishes for your present and future well-being.

Your ob't serv'ts,
Capt. WRIGHT HUSKE,
Serg't G. H HAIGH,
Serg't H. McKETHAN,
J. B. NEWBY,
WM. K. BLAKE,
Committee.

To Brig. Gen. WALTER DRAUGHON.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 21st, 1858.

To Capt. Wright Huske, Serg't Geo. H. Haigh, Serg't H. McKethan, and Messrs. J. B. Newby and W. K. Blake, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—I have received at your hands, and accept with feeling emotions, the splendid Sword you have conveyed to me on behalf of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company—a Corps with which I have been so long and pleasantly associated.

I beg you to express to the members of the Company, my high and heart-felt appreciation of this testimony of their regard, and assure them that in whatever position I may be placed, with them and their destiny will always be my heart.

For the very kind manner in which you have expressed the wishes of the Company, you will please accept my warmest thanks.

With high and affectionate regard, I am, gentlemen,

Your friend and serv't,
W. DRAUGHON, Brig. Gen.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

ABOUT SIGNS.—We don't mean "signs of the times," or political signs, but signs over a man's door, indicating the nature of the business which is carried on within. About these we have a story to tell. By the way, the only good thing that we remember of one of the Lectures on Temperance which Philip S. White delivered here, was his admirable manner of relating an old anecdote: A boy passing a grog shop in front of which there lay a fellow drunk, popped his head in the door and called out to the keeper of the groggery, "Mister, your sign's fell down." But this is not the story which we were about to tell.

It is not customary in this town for the Banks to put signs over their doors. Out of four Banks only one has a sign. Our office happens to be next door to one without a sign. And we cannot tell how often our unpretending door has been taken for the abode of the "rag barons"—all democratic rag barons too—who inhabit next door. We have indeed a *"bank"* connected with our printing press, and it is a bank of *issue* too, but it redeems no notes, and certainly pays no specie, though people often exchange notes, and specie too, for its issues. But this is another digression.

Our story is, that passing from Church yesterday, we saw that some benevolent individuals, doubtless those "regulators" who take so much trouble of nights to "put the town to rights," had supplied our neighbor bank with a sign. It was a nice new *grindstone*, carefully propped up against the front door of entrance to the banking room. What the idea of the wags was, we cannot undertake to say. Whether they thought that "people's noses were ground" there, or that people who had "axes to grind" carried them there, or that they were a sharp set who did business inside; or what other notion instigated the joke, we cannot tell. We certainly were neither there nor in the confidence of those who were.

PARAGUAY.—The population of this Republic, with which the United States is now about to engage in a war, unless reparation and apology are made, is variously estimated, the highest number being 650,000.

The frigate Sabine is expected to reach Buenos Ayres in 45 days, whence Judge Bowlin, the special envoy, will in a few days reach the seat of operations. We learn from the Journal of Commerce that "he is to demand an ample apology for the act of the commander of a Paraguayan Fort on the Parana, in firing into the U. S. surveying vessel the Water Witch; and her expulsion from the river. He is also to obtain a ratification of the treaty of 1858, which was withheld by Lopez, upon a mere pretext, and in a manner insulting to this Government. He is to negotiate a treaty whereby the navigation of the branches of the La Plata shall be free to American vessels, as to those of England, France, and Buenos Ayres. He is also to secure indemnity for the U. S. Navigation Company, on account of the violation of engagements therewith, and the oppressive treatment of American citizens."

It is expected that Lopez, who is regarded as a shrewd diplomatist, will make many shifts to avoid compliance with these demands; and, even if war ensues, he is no contemptible enemy, considering the remoteness of his country from the United States, and its difficulty of access. He has an army of 12,000 men, with accomplished European officers and engineers, strong forts, well armed and manned, and abundant munitions of war.

The Journal, which appears to speak by authority, says that "the United States Government has gone too far in this matter ever to recede without the accomplishment of the object in view. In this case, no failure can be allowed, even if the war be continued for years, and at the cost of millions. If a war becomes unavoidable, no peace can be made without ample indemnity to the United States for the cost of the war."

We think the government will manage to spend a few of its *surplus* millions in this expedition.

REBUKE AND COUNTER-REBUKE.—The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the President's right hand man in Congress, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, having been defeated in his district in Pennsylvania, because of his devotion to the President, and as a rebuke of that functionary, he in turn has rebuked the people by appointing Jones Minister to Austria. This is democratic policy. When the people discard one of the unworthy official pets, the administration is most apt to take him up and reward him with a higher place.

By the way, it was some time ago stated that Pennsylvania had *seven* foreign missions. This makes the *eighth*. Whilst the loyal State of North Carolina, which is in no danger of bolting like Pennsylvania, has had one Consulate to some out of the way place. and the offer of a Mission of low grade, which two of her sons, with due regard to the dignity of their State, refused to accept. This may be the way, perhaps, to secure faithful party service—keep the aspirants in a state of expectancy.

A NEW ISSUE.—The Richmond Whig calls attention to the signs of the getting up of a new democratic issue, upon which to rally aud restore its ascendancy, broken up as it has been by the late elections. It cites a late telegraphic despatch from Washington, as follows:—

"Some of the friends of the Administration in high positions, express themselves in favor of an application to Congress for an appropriation to conduct negotiations for the purchase of Cuba."

And this is followed up by the Richmond "South," a leading organ of the Administration, which says,—

"We have every reason to believe that a proposition for the acquisition of more territory would unite the manufacturing and commercial interests with those of the staple States of the South, and thus effect an immediate dissolution and dispersion of the coalition recently formed at the North." Again—"Let, then, the Administration throw before the coalition the golden apple of acquisition."

As in many other cases, we regard the remedy as much worse than the disease. Preserve us from another sectional quarrel over the question of slavery in newly acquired territory, which has heretofore endangered the Union. Instead of dissolving the Northern coalition, the question would be much more likely to dissolve the Union.

A RETORT.—A Virginia Democratic paper says that its party being defeated in the late elections, will be relieved of responsibility, and have to take "offensive ground." To which the Whig replies that its ground is already *offensive* enough. It does not see how it can be more offensive.

COALITION OF THE OPPOSITION IN NEW YORK.—The Americans and Republicans have at last united on a ticket for Sheriff, &c., in the county of New York, and the signs are that the union will be perfected throughout the State. If so, they will doubtless beat the Democrats. The two parties make a nearly equal division of the 'spoils.'

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6s, at New York, 97¼. Virginia 95½. Tennessee 94. Missouri 88½.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.—The Northern papers have recently had frequent notices of a Prize Fight which was arranged some time ago, between Morrissey, the foreign bully, and Heenan, American. The fight came off at Long Point, in Canada, (near Buffalo, N. Y.) and was attended by 2000 to 3000 persons, comprising all the shoulder hitters, butcher boys, and porter house rowdies, that New York could furnish. The fight lasted 22 minutes, eleven rounds. Heenan was too faint and feeble to come to the 12th round, and so Morrissey was declared victor. Both were very badly mangled, covered with blood, and were taken from the ground on beds.

Duplin County Agricultural Fair.—The Annual Fair of the Society will be held at the Fair Grounds near Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday the 4th and 5th days of November.

The Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co. have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. from the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on and after the 12th November next.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Union announces that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment of Minister to Austria.

The papers of all parties published in the Edenton circuit are warm in their praises of Judge Shepherd—his urbanity, impartiality, legal information and sound judgment are the theme of unanimous commendation.

Few appointments have given greater nor as great satisfaction as those recently made by Gov. Bragg to fill the vacant seats on the Superior Court Bench. Judges Heath and Shepherd are among the appointments eminently "fit to be made."—*Wil. Journal.*

The Military Convention met in Raleigh on Wednesday evening, and invited Maj. Gen. Avery, of Burke, to preside over their deliberations. Resolutions expressive of the wishes of the Convention were adopted, and the Chairman appointed Capts. Cook, Jones, Hall, Brice, Carmer, Darby and Robards, a Committee to memorialize the ensuing Legislature to amend the present military system of North Carolina, and afford relief and encouragement to volunteer companies.

Each member of the committee was requested to present his opinion of the reform needed, in writing, at the next meeting, in Raleigh, on the second Tuesday in December.—*New. Progress.*

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.—We find the following, says the Wilmington Journal, in the Weldon correspondence of the Petersburg *Press*. The writer is correct in reference to the receipts and expenses of the Road, at least in round numbers.

"I learn that such is the influx of freight to the different depots on the Wilmington road as to require an additional train—making three through trains each week during the winter. By the way, although there has been a considerable falling off in the through travel over this route, the net earnings of the road for the year ending 30th September, are only about one hundred dollars less than last year. The gross receipts of the road for the year, were about 447,000 dollars. The falling off on account of "through travel" is about $46,800, while the expenses of operating the road have been reduced about $46,700.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 16th October, 1858, ANN REYNOLDS, only daughter of Rev. David R. and Mrs. Margaret G. Bruton, aged one year, two months and twenty-one days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of *such* is the kingdom of heaven."—*Jesus.*

In Raleigh, Oct. 10, MILTON, infant son of M. and G. A. Jernigan.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 25.

BACON—	12 a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	13 a 14
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	30 a 31
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11 a 11½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	0 75 a 0 80
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	6 50 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 00
Super.	6 37½ a 6 50	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	6 00 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	90 a 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 75 a 0	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 60 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 60 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	42 a 43
PERUVIAN GUANO—			
5 tons and upwards,	$65 per ton,		
A less quantity,	70 " "		of 2000 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—General price last week was about 11 up to Friday, when it improved ½.

Flour—Owing to the low water there is but little coming in: prices are fully up to if not above quotations.

Corn—In demand at the advance.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 23, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine $3, Hard 1 75. Spirits 46½. Common Rosin 1 20. No sales of Cotton.

At New York, Southern Flour heavy, at $5 to $9. Corn declining, 67 to 90. Cotton declining, Middling Uplands 12¾. Spirits Turpentine 48½ to 50. Common Rosin dull at 1 65.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct'r 25.—Str Fanny, with goods for G W Williams & Co, G McNeill, B Rose, J Martine, H & E J Lilly, D & W McLaurin, Starr & Williams, G W I Goldston, C E Leete, J A J Bradford, T S Lutterloh, J Ottarburg, A W Steel, H McLean, E J Hale & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, Beaver Creek Co, W C Troy, A G Thornton, W Baker, C T Haigh & Son, J J Gilchrist, Ray & Pearce, Brookshire & Cox, A D Morrisen, Mrs Stephens, W Prior.

GARMENTS
MADE TO MEASURE.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS is conducted upon an extensive scale in Wilmington. The

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

Used at BALDWIN'S, are purchased by the Case and of the agents for European Importations. The

TRIMMINGS

are manufactured expressly for Merchant Tailors, and none but the best are used.

From twenty to thirty FIRST CLASS HANDS are employed upon custom work.

THE CUTTER HAS NO SUPERIOR!

His experience, in Europe and this Country, and his complete success everywhere, places him in the front rank of his Profession.

We guarantee, in Every Instance, where a Garment is made to Measure, perfect satisfaction.

The latest New York and Paris Fashion Plates received semi-monthly.

☞ All Orders Promptly Executed.
Direct your orders to
O. S. BALDWIN
38 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 25, 1858. 57 4wi

New Dry Goods.
W. MACINTYRE
Has received—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Kent'ky Jeans;
Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, Blankets;
Muslin-de-Lains, Alpacas, Calicoes, Ginghams;
Brilliantes, Silk Velvets, Silk Robes, Jaconets;
Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Muslin Edgings, Insertings;
Embroidered Sleeves, Collars, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery;
Elastic Enameled Ribbon Belts;
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling;
Irish Linen, Shirting, Sheeting,
Counterpanes, Bed Tick;
Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls;
Merino Skirts, J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton;
Bonnets, Col'd Flats, Ruches, Artificials;
Extension Skirts, Skirt Cord, Rattan, Whalebone;
Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps;
Gaiters, Boots, Shoes;
Cotton Seine Twine, Gilling Nets;
Cotton Cards, French Baskets, Enamled Satchels;
Fancy Zephyr Hoods.
Oct. 25, 1858. 57tf

ROBESON COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE Fourth Annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society will be held

At RED SPRINGS, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of November next.

Each succeeding Fair has been an improvement upon preceding ones: and the Society is determined to make this the most BRILLIANT that has ever been held in the County.

We therefore call upon Farmers, Mechanics, Artists, &c., to come forward, with abundant specimens from their various departments, and compete for the LIBERAL Premiums offered. Floral Hall we leave to the Ladies. This we do with the pleasing assurance that it will be ELEGANTLY furnished. The Ladies NEVER fail to do their part.

Sister Counties are respectfully invited to compete with us for Premiums.

WM. J. STUART, Sec'y.
Oct'r 18. 57*2w

RICHMOND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE 2d Annual Meeting of this Society, will be HELD AT LAUREL HILL,

On the last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of November next.

All articles for exhibition, with a view to Premiums, must be entered on Tuesday, or at farthest by 12 o'clock Wednesday, and to be left until the Exhibition is over. This rule must be strictly carried out.

We invite all the citizens, not only of our own County, but all adjoining Counties, to bring their fine Stock and all useful Implements of every kind and nature, and compete for our Premiums, which will be impartially awarded.

The fair portion of the country are particularly invited to bring all their beautiful works along with them, especially all manufactured within the present year, as none other can compete for Premiums.

D. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
Oct'r 18. 57*3t

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DIVIDEND NO. 98. October 20, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on or after the 1st day of November next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Oct. 21, 1858. 57-tN1

H & E. J. LILLY,

HAVE recently received additional Supplies of

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, &c.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SHAWLS,

of different colors, with many other articles, making their assortment very good. They will be pleased to see and hear from their customers.

Oct. 23, 1858. 57-2t

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY
IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23. 57-6m

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between COUNCIL & McKEITHAN is this day Dissolved by mutual consent The business of the late firm will be settled by Daniel McKeithan.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
DANIEL McKEITHAN.
Oct'r 25, 1858. 57*3t

We will sell the balance of our STOCK OF GOODS at AUCTION, commencing on the 8th November and continue from day to day until finished.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
DANIEL McKEITHAN.
Oct'r 25. 57*2t

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons, due the Firm of M. B. & J. McRAE by Note or Account, paying M. B. McRae any of them, until there is a settlement between myself and him. He is not authorised to give receipts in the name of the Firm.

JACKSON McRAE.
Rush's Mills, N. C., Oct'r 18, 1858. 1t

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sheril, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.
Oct. 15, 1858. 57-tf

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1858. 35tf

Chronology of North Carolina, from 1584 to 1858, by D. K. Bennett. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 21.

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!

WE are now ready to fill orders for fashionable Coats, Pants or Vests. The Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

is remarkably large and well selected, being in every respect equal to assortments found in larger cities.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction, *or goods may be returned!* Our

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is Far Superior to Any Other Sold in the State!

And the Stock on hand, amounting to upwards of $18,000, we presume will exceed any other in value.

The FURNISHING GOODS

for Gentlemen, offered at this house, *are never found in Dry Goods stores or mixed stocks.* We sell for

Gent's Wear Exclusively,

and can offer inducements unknown to those whose sales are not confined to *a particular branch of trade.*

☞ Send your orders to
BALDWIN'S,
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 22. 48t2m

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

COFFEE.

BOILED Coffee, it is well known, is superior to coffee made after the French fashion, by straining; but, when boiled in an ordinary coffee pot, the fine aroma goes off with the vapor, leaving the infusion flat or bitter, hence a resort by many housekeepers to the French biggin. Recently, there has been patented a new coffee pot, which entirely removes the common objection of waste of strength and flavor by evaporation in boiling. It is called the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot," and is made with a condenser at the top, in which two syphons are arranged. After the coffee and water are placed in the coffee pot, the condenser, containing a small portion of cold water, is put on, and the spout closed with a movable cap, so that not a particle of vapor can escape. As soon as the coffee begins to boil, the vapor, instead of being given off into the room, passes up one of the syphons, and is condensed by the cold water, into which as much of the aroma as was carried off with the vapor, is discharged. As the coffee continues to boil, the vapor, loaded with the aroma, continues to pass through the syphon into the water held in the condenser, until the water is raised above the level of the other syphon, when the whole passes back, by suction, into the coffee below. Thus the coffee is boiled, and yet does not lose a particle of its fine aroma or strength.—*Horse Magazine.*

Dominion

The Old

Coffee Pot.

DR. HALL, of New York, in his *Journal of Health* for July, 1858, says:—"We commend the *Old Dominion Coffee Pot* to all lovers of good coffee, as we personally know that it is one of the "new things" offered to the public in which no imposition is practiced, and which has the double vouchers of science and common sense."

A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED, of 1½ Quarts at 1 75; 2 Quarts at 2 00; 3 Quarts at 2 35 and 4 Quarts at 2 75, at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct. 19 56tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 18th inst., a NEGRO BOY named BILL, about 18 years old, who says he ranaway from C. Goddin of Robeson county, by whom he was hired.

The owner is directed to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.
October 23, 1858. 57tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Henry S. Stewart vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Charles D. Nixon vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Angus Ray vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Edwin Glover vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Warrant and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9. 35tf

TERRYS
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows: FIRST, (*and principally,*) because it is not so dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world. SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. THIRD, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer & Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1. 51*1tf

HILLSBOROUGH
Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above-named, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. GAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year: $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

☞ For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C. C. C. TEW.

Sept 28. 53-*12t

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

B. B. CULBRETH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution commences the first of September next. Its location is on the Fayetteville and Warsaw stage road, 12 miles East of Fayetteville.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary branches,	$7 50
Higher English,	10 00
Languages (Latin and Greek,)	12 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the neighborhood at $7.00.

For further particulars, address

ALEX. MAXWELL,
Sec. Board Trustees.

Blocker's P. O., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-1t*8t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on the 29th of October, at Public Sale, the following TRACTS OF LAND on the East side of Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Fayetteville:

1. The Mill Tract, three acres.
2. Balance of Troy Tract, fifty-four acres.
3. A tract of 210 acres
4. A tract of 180 acres.
5. A tract of 74 acres.

These Tracts of Land all join, and comprise the well known Plantation of the late Alex'r McAllster, Jr. They are not surpassed in fertility by any in the county, and the range for Stock is first rate.

The location is a healthy one, and the morals of the people very good.

I deem any further description unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.

Terms of Sale: Six and nine months credit, for bonds with approved security.

☞ The Sale will take place at the late residence of the deceased.

NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.

Kyle's Landing, Sept'r 17. 47-*ts

FARM FOR SALE.

323 ACRES of valuable Land for sale, lying 4 miles North-west of High Point Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, 9 miles from Normal College, 16 miles from Salem, and 18 miles from Greensboro', The situation is very healthy, with good, moral, intelligent neighbors. 200 acres are in a state of fine cultivation, and the balance fine wood land. Deep River running through about the middle of the Farm, and two creeks running into the river on the same, affords about 115 or 120 acres of the best bottom land perhaps in the State; all in a state of fine cultivation with the exception of about 15 or 18 acres of the best kind of meadow land, in a very fine condition.

There is on the Farm, a good two-story BRICK DWELLING, good Kitchens and Smoke-House, a large Barn, Stables, Cribs, and all necessary out-houses; among them are two houses suitable for overseers or croppers; an extraordinary Spring near and convenient to the House, and seven or eight Springs on different parts of the Farm; fine Orchard, both peach and apple.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to Texas this Fall, will sell on reasonable terms in regard to both price and time. J. K. PINNIX.

Sept 13, 1858. 46-*2m

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 26th October, 1858, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Duncan B. Johnson, dec'd, situate in Moore Co., on Drowning Creek and its tributaries—Deep Creek, Horse's Creek, Gut Creek, &c., to wit: 5,220 acres, embracing 8 different tracts, joining the lands of Malcom Blue, Duncan Brown, Arch'd Patterson, James Caddell, Alex'r McDonald, Caddell & McFarland's 50 acre tract, Dan'l McLeod, and others; and 349 acres, embracing 7 several tracts on the waters of Big Juniper, joining Malcom Johnson, John Pearce and others. Terms,—6 months credit, bond and security. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gilopolis.

G. MELVIN McLEAN.

August 20, 1858. 39*tf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage. ANGUS R. KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS IN RICHMOND COUNTY, situated two miles East of Laurinburgh and eight miles West of Floral College, and two miles from the Depot on the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Rail Road. The said tract contains Four Hundred and Thirty Acres. There is on the premises a good DWELLING, and all necessary out-houses, with a GIN HOUSE, and every thing to render the Plantation convenient and desirable. Terms, one, two and three years credit.

JAMES R. McLAURIN.

Oct'r 9. 58-*1m

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscribers are now receiving their NEW Stock of

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

which they offer at their customary reasonable prices for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Among the goods received to-day is a large stock of CAP, LETTER, and other PAPERS.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 27, 1858.

CHINA, GLASS,

AND

EARTHEN-WARE.
W. N. TILLINGHAST

IS now receiving his Fall supplies of the above articles. He can supply Country Merchants at prices which he is sure will make it their interest to deal with him. He has for sale,

80 China Tea-Sets,

1300 Doz. Common Cups and Saucers,
500 " Fine Do. Do.
100 " Dishes,
200 Covered Dishes,
100 Doz. Pitchers,
800 " Plates,
1000 " Tumblers and Goblets,

750 Looking-Glasses,

Coffee Mills, Toy Locomotives, and Yankee Clocks,—by the box.

And other goods in proportion.

☞ *In order to give time to have goods WELL PACKED, country merchants should buy their Crockery FIRST.*

Aug. 30. 41-2m

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

July 29, 1858. 32-1y

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed sole Agent in North Carolina, for the sale of Kettlewell's Celebrated Fertilizers and Renovators of worn out lands.

They comprise his MANIPULATED GUANO, No. 1 and 2. "RENOVATOR," (Guano and Land Salt) No. 1 and 2. "KETTLEWELL'S SALTS" and "LAND PLASTER" of superior quality.

Mitchell & Croesdale's highly improved "SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME." These fertilizers, where they have been tried, require no recommendations, but take the lead of Guano and all the Fertilizers and Renovators of the soil.

Pamphlets descriptive of the articles, with certificates of their virtues, prices, &c., will be furnished by mail, to such as desire them, by application to

H. NUTT,
Sole Ag't for the State of N. Ca.

Wilmington, Sept. 25. 49-3m.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE just received in store my Fall Stock, embracing the following articles, viz:

125 Bags Coffee.
65 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar—assorted.
65 " Pork.
50 Boxes good Tobacco.
75 " Candy.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
75 Boxes Crackers.

All of which will be sold for CASH, or on short time to the best of men.

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

FISH AND BACON.

50 BLS. No. 1 HERRING;
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL;
25 ½ " do. do.;
25 " PORK.

—ALSO—

Cheese, Lard, Butter, and Box Herring.

C. E. LEETE.

Sept'r 30. 50-1m

GROCERIES.

50 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee.
25 Bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar.
50 Kegs Nails.
10 Boxes Starch.
25 Boxes Tobacco, assorted.
50 M Cigars $6 to $60 pr M.

ALSO,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Sugar House Syrup, Vinegar, Snuff,
Butter, Water and Soda Crackers.

C. E. LEETE.

Sept. 30. 50-1m

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.

For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

July 10. 27-

CORN AND WHISKEY.

1000 BUSHELS good White Corn.
150 Bbls. Whiskey.
30 " Apple Brandy.
15 " N. E. Rum.

For sale for CASH by

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

KEROSENE LAMPS.

GLASS FOOT, plain, at 75 cts. and $1 00;
Marble do. " at 1 25, 1 50 and 1 75;
Do. do. cut, gilt &c., at 1 75, 2 50 & 3 50;
CHIMNEYS—plain 15 cts., ground 20 cts.;
WICK—15 cts. per dozen.

For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 22. 48-1m

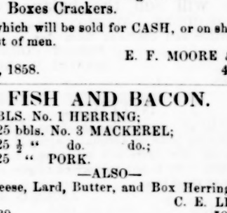
SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos.pd

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Sept. 8, 1858. 44-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.

Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, under a provision of the Will of John McLean, dec'd, late of the County of Johnston, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in Harnett County. One Tract, on the South side of Cape Fear River, containing One Thousand Acres, known as the Ochiltree Tract,—this tract is valuable, either for Farming or Turpentine purposes. The other Tract is fine land, and lies on the North side of Upper Little River, and contains Eight Hundred Acres.

Said Lands will be sold on THURSDAY, the 28th of OCTOBER, at the Court House in Summerville, on a credit of six and twelve months, purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from date.

J. T. LEACH, Ex'r.

Sept'r 2. 47ts

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r

Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months,	$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes,	20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.

May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-tIJapd

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser. REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.

June 3, 1858. 16-6m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 98tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 23.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington,
	A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13-Y

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sun-rise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock,—carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR

Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 8. 34tf

Just Received.

50 BARRELS SUGAR, Crushed and Granulated;
75 Bags COFFEE, Rio, Laguira and Java;
700 Sacks SALT; 20 Bbls. FISH;
75 Kegs NAILS; Trace Chains;
Steel Hoes; Leather; Buckets;
Brooms; Twine; Plough-Lines; Bed-Cords;
Bagging; Rope: Hoop Iron;
Ale; Porter; Candies; Candles; Cheese;
Fine Tea; &c., &c.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 52-6w

Clothing! Clothing!!
H. GRAHAM

Is now receiving a fine Stock of

Ready-made Clothing

To suit the Fall and Winter, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

He would solicit his customers and friends to give him a call, as he offers his Clothing LOW FOR CASH, or on reasonable terms to prompt paying customers.

☞ GARMENTS CUT IN THE LATEST FASHION. ☜

He may be found East jam on Market Square.

Oct. 9. 53-3m

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

MOORE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE Fourth Annual Fair of the Moore County Agricultural Society, will be held

At Carthage, on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of Nov'r next.

The List of Premiums will be nearly the same as those heretofore given. All persons are invited to come and exhibit the fruits of their industry, especially the Ladies.

A. R. McDONALD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Sept. 30, 1858. 51*4t

N. C. Presbyterian copy 3t and forward acc't to advertiser.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to establish a new County, out of portions of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnston.

MANY CITIZENS.

Oct'r 9, 1858. 53tGA

FOR SALE.
Land on Lower Little River.

IN pursuance of the Order of the Court of Equity in the case of B. W. Smith vs. Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of W. B. Ham, et al, I will sell, at the Court House door, on Monday of the Superior Court, the 15th Nov'r, that valuable Tract of Land known as the Thadeus Bell Land, situated on Lower Little River, adjoining the lands of John Ann Colvin and others, containing about 303 Acres.

Terms of Sale,—$50 cash, balance at 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser. W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Oct'r 16. 55*4w

EQUITY SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham County, at Fall Term, 1858, I shall expose for public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of November, that valuable Tract of Land on the Cape Fear River, known as the AVENT FERRY TRACT, containing several hundred acres,—the Ferry inclusive. This property is so well known it is deemed unnecessary to give further description of it. It will be sold upon the following terms: Ten per cent. upon the purchase money cash, the balance at 12 months,—purchasers giving bond and approved sureties. MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. & M.

Oct. 6, 1858. 58*ts

A Gift with Every Book

WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00.

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered, *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, } EVANS & CO.,
J. H. PRESTON, } Publishers,
677 Broadway, New York City.

Sept. 24. 49*6mos sowpd

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

ROCKINGHAM MALE ACADEMY.

DANIEL McINTYRE, PRINCIPAL.
————, ASSISTANT.

THE exercises of this Institute will open on Monday the 18th of October next. The course of study will be thorough and systematic,—such as to prepare boys for College or the higher walks of life. No pains will be spared to advance students in their text-books, and give them a good moral training. The School will continue forty weeks, with one week vacation at Christmas. Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from the time of entering; but it is very desirable that they be present at the opening.

Board from $8 00 to $10 00 per month.

Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, viz.—

Primary English,	$10 00
Intermediate,	12 50
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	17 50

Sept. 24. 55*3t

ROCKINGHAM FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. D. McINTYRE, PRINCIPAL.
————, ASSISTANT

THE exercises of this School will be opened on Monday, the 18th October next, and continue forty weeks, with one week vacation at Christmas.

Instruction will be given in all the branches taught in the best female institutions.

Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, viz:—

Primary English,	$12 50
Higher English branches and Mathematics,	15 00
EXTRA.	
Music on Piano with use of instrument,	20 00
Latin, Greek, French, Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, each,	5 00

Sept. 24, 1858. 55*3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Thousand Acres of LAND lying in the County of Robeson, 10 miles West of Lumberton, near the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road; well Timbered either for Turpentine or Ton Timber. If not previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday of November Court. For further information apply to the subscriber. T. H. McNEILL.

Oct. 16, 1858. 54*6w

BOWLING ALLEY FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of James Dodd and wife, et al, I will sell at the Market House, on Saturday the 13th of November, the lot of Land, 3-10 of an Acre, on which there is a BOWLING ALLEY, situated on Mumford Street, in the town of Fayetteville.

Terms of Sale,—$20 in cash, the balance of purchase money at 6 months. Bond and approved security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

Oct 16. 55*3t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1858, I will sell for cash, at the Court House Door in the town of Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in November next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost due for 1856, viz:—

No. Acres.	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Am't due.
160	Dennis Ivey, for Coy Ivey,	Indian Swamp,	$1 95
100	Aldridge Barnes,	West Flowers Swamp,	3 94
50	Dennis Morris,	South Ashpole,	2 40
50	Dennis Ivey,	Creek Swamp.	2 40
107	Arch'd C. Ray,	Shoe Heel,	4 80
150	Robinson Leggett,	Wilkinson Swamp	6 45
268	Lauchlin McKay,	Lumber River,	19 52
150	Clinton Oxendine,	Watering Hole Swamp,	6 08
82	Daniel W. Graham,	do. do. do.	4 14
100	D. B. Graham,	do. do. do.	3 09
197	Jesse Brooks,	Bear Swamp.	6 20

REUBEN KING, Shff.

Lumberton, Oct. 9, 1858. 55-*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Margaret Ann V. Little, Mary C. Little, Eliza J. Little, Minors, by their next friend, Daniel Little, and Daniel Little, against Archibald Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Malcom Buie, Daniel McF Buie, Flora Buie, Neill Buie, John Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella, Effie Buie and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State, by order of the Court made herein, said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Sally Gilchrist, Duncan J. Gilchrist and wife Mary M. and William John, Duncan James and Neill Archibald McLaughlin who are Minors, by Daniel W. McLean, Guardian, against John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Defendants, John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally, are non-residents of this